Territories. The Pilot Project has the following chief components:

(i) Base-line survey for enumeration of population in the project area.

(ii) Integration of photographs and finger biometrics with the personal data of persons above the age of 15 years.

(iii) Verification and determination of citizenship status.

(iv) Preparation of a National Register of Citizens.

(v) Issuance of National Identity Cards. ;

(vi) Updation of the National Register of Citizens by registering the births and deaths etc.

The Pilot Project is expected to be completed in a few months. The scheme for the entire country would be implemented after taking into account the experiences and the lessons learnt from the Pilot Project.

(d) No, Sir.

Training Institutes in Textile Production skills

*26. SHRI R.P GOENKA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fresh review has been made to assess the demand for additional personnel trained in textile manufacturing skills, consequents . to dismatling of the textile quota regime, raising expectations of doubling the exports in a couple of years;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that adequate number of institutes are not available to provide comprehensive training in textile production skills, especially fabrication of garments; and

(d)ifso, the steps being taken on encourage setting up of additional training institutes in different States to meet the growing demand of the textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a)

and (b) In view of the predominance of emerging job opportunities in the apparel industry, the Textiles Committee was assigned a study by the Apparel Export Promotion Countil (AEPC) to assess the technical manpower and trsining infrastructure requirements of the apparel industry. The study, which has been completed in December 2004, has assessed the demand for additional trained personnel in apparel manufacturing consequent to the dismantling of the quota regime. The main findings/results of the study are as follows.

(i) The toal manpower at supervisory and shopfloor level in garment sector was 4.58 million in year 2003, which is expected to increase to 6,62 million in year 2010.

(ii) The assessed infrastructure requirement in terms fo trainee seats is 23,000 in year 2004, and it is estimated that another 15,000 seats are to be created further.

(iii) Besides, the study has also made suggestions for improving the quality of training infrastructure.

(c) and (d) In order to pave the above gap and to augment training facilities for meeting the growing skilled man-power requirements of garment industry at shop-floor level, Government has provided assistance to the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) for undertaking modernisation/expasion programme for Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs). The progrmme envisages modernisation of the existing six ATDC centres at Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Bangalore and setting up six new centres at Noida, Gurgaon, Ludhiana, Tirupur, Trivandrum and Mumabi, Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 72tcrores has been released to AEPC during financial year 2004-05 for this purpose.

Besides, the Government is addressing the issue of human resource development for the textile industry through a number of other institutes; which include the following:

(i) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) is imparting training at managerial and supervisory level for Fashion Designers and Fashion Technologist. NIFT's seven centres are running courses/programmes to meet the skilled man-power

requirements of textile industry, especially the apparel industry, in the field of design, merchandising, marketing and garment manufacturing technology.

(ii) The Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel Institute of Textile Management (SVPITM) has been set up in Coimbatore under public private partnership to meet the training requirement of manpower already engaged in the industry.

(iii) A Nodal Centre for Upgradation of Textile Education has been established at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi with funding from the Ministry of Textile to imrpove the quality of textile training institutes in the country.

(iv) Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) and Weavers Service Centres (WSCs) have been set up for imparting training in handlooms.

(v) The network of Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) is engaged in imparting training for the decentralised powerloom sector.

(vi) The Institute of Knitting Technology, Ludhiana is running regular courses for the knitting industry.

(vii) Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadhoi has been set up to provide Human Resource Development and Research & Development support to the carpet industry. The institute conducts industry driven short tern training programmes and a B. Tech course in carpet and textile technology.

(viii) The centrally sponsored 'Apparel Parks for Exports' and Textile Centre Infrastructure development' schemes have provisions for setting up of training facilities at major textile and apparel centres of the country. An amount of Rs. 2 crores has been set aside for setting up training facilities in each of the Apparel Parks.

Apart from the above, a number of training like Industrial Training institutes (ITIs) at State Government level, autonomous institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology (l|Ts)/Engineering Colleges, and institutes in the

private sector offer training at different levels for different segments of the industry.

Easy availability of military uniforms in Old Delhi

*27. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that military uniforms are available on safe in Old Delhi specially Chandni Chowk area at throwaway prices;

(b) whether this does not pose any kind of security risk, as anti-social elements can make use of these uniforms for malafide intentions in the guise of military personnel and can play with the lives of innocents; and

(c) if so, action plan of Government to ensure that easy access to these material is not misused?

THE MINISTER *OF* DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Government is aware that clothing items similar to military uniforms are available for sale in the open market. Government is also conscious that these items could be used by unauthorized persons with the intention of impersonation.

The existing legal provisions to prevent the misuse of military uniforms are under Section 140 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 6 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923. The provisions of Section 140 apply only if the wearer of the uniform does so with the intention to impersonage. The provisions of Sections 6 of the Official Secrets Act apply when a person uses or wears, without lawful authority, military uniforms, to deceive for the purpose of gaining admission or of assisting any other persons to gain admission to a prohibited place or for any other purpose prejudicial to the safety of the State.

Violation of these provisions are to be dealt with by the Police.

Legislation for dealing Tsunami like disasters

†*28. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOMEA FFAIRS be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.